

Gas Light for Country Homes.

Small country homes, as well as large ones, may be lighted by the best light known—ACETYLENE GAS. It is easier on the eyes than any other illuminant, cheaper than kerosene, as convenient as city gas, brighter than electricity and safer than any.

No ill-smelling lamps to clean, and no chimneys or mantels to break. For light cooking it is convenient and cheap.

ACETYLENE is made in the basement and piped to all rooms and out-buildings. Complete plant costs no more than hot air furnace.

See that the water given fowls is absolutely clean and that it is given fresh three or four times during the day in summer. A small lump of charcoal in the bottom of each vessel will assist in keeping the water pure, but there is nothing which will quite take the place of scalding water with the rays of the sun to assist in purification.—Indianapolis News.

Selling is Half the Crop. It makes me tired to hear farmers say there is no sale for their produce, when they don't even let any one know that they have some commodities for sale. Last summer I visited neighbor S. I noticed he had a few trees of summer Rambo apples as fine as they grow, going to waste. I asked him why he did not sell them. "No one wants them," he replied. I told him such apples were in big demand in York at more than \$1 per bushel. "Well, John," he said, speaking to his son, "I guess you will have to take them down and sell them, and you will have half the money." So John put the apples nicely on straw in the wagon box and covered them all up with blankets and started to York to sell the apples. He drove up town about a mile, those apples nicely covered up all the time, expecting, no doubt, that some telegraphist or mind reader would divine what he had, come out on the street, stop him and buy the apples, but he was not so fortunate. By accident a grocer discovered that he had apples, and on slight bought them all for about half what he could have sold them for had he only let some one know that he had apples for sale. Think of a merchant closing all his show windows, taking down his sign and absolutely stop all advertising, how much business do you suppose he would do?—L. W. Lighty, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

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A nest of martens and a few well-directed shots will do more than all the poison that one can arrange.—Home and Farm.

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Taking up the specific crops that can be grown to supplement the hay crop, Professor Phelps gives those that are best adapted to the purpose, time of seeding, quantity of seed per acre, time of cutting and method of use, whether for hay, silage or green fodder. The crops mentioned are corn, Hungarian grass, the millets, soy beans, oats and peas, barley and peas, winter vetch, rape and cabbage. Hungarian grass is, all things considered, probably the best crop that could be sown in July for hay, and should be cut early, even before all the heads are formed, as it tends to grow woody as it ripens. Soy beans are a valuable crop, particularly for silage. Late cabbage can often be grown to profit as a market crop, and the unmarketable portions will furnish valuable fodder. Professor Phelps says that he has found apple pomace to be a valuable feed for milk cows, and there are many sections where it can be obtained for the hauling.

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about one-half the dry matter of the ration should come from the grain feeds. The cheaper dry fodders, such as corn stover or oat straw, may then be fed in connection with liberal silage and grain feeding, and good results will follow.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Stacking Straw. I have taken the Indiana Farmer for a number of years, and like it. I have often been impressed to answer some of your contributors, but have delayed until today, thinking I could not better the situation. Have just read in a recent number under caption "How to Save Straw."

It appears to my mind that the Vico County farmer (though a good fellow, lacks the courage and tact of a good Jay soldier. Before blowers were heard of, any man was expected to take his place on the straw stack, if so requested. Sometimes as many as five men wrought on a stack until it was completed right, and would preserve itself for future use perhaps for several years. Along with the blower came the declaration "for the blower" completed the stack. I discredited it from the start. I knew the declaration was a fake the first blower stack I saw. It had a shed roof from the ground up on the opposite side of the machine, and shapeless pile of finely cut straw, from top to bottom. A perfect spring to receive and retain moisture, and thereby spoil the good feed in it. The first blower we had on our farm, we started in with two good stackers to follow the rotating pipe, to tramp the middle and arrange the straw evenly over the surface. Then we gave orders to blow the straw where it was needed to complete a good self preserving top on it. We have never lost our straw, but get much good feed out of it during winter. We then tear down the residue for fall fertilizer, and put it all back on the soil in twelve months again. Am not prophet enough to divine just where American farmers will drift to. Too many to be found on the blower straw stack, for love or money, afraid of little outside dust when the Good Book says he is made of dust. We may save our straw in stacks about as we formerly did, if we go at it right. My rule is to go on my neighbor's stack provided he will work on mine, or furnish a man.

Pay stackers extra, if they desire it; it will be money well spent. We have a couple of pairs of goggles to be used on threshing days. Also furnish a damp sponge to tie over nose and mouth to exclude dust, if so desired. Blower stacks need steeper roofs on them, and the middle kept very solid.

A few days after threshing and the stacks settles a little, make the roof a little steeper and higher, and fasten rails or poles on the ridge against heavy fall winds.—J. Beebe, in Indiana Farmer.

Resisting Potato Blight and Rot. Thorough cultivation tends to conserve the moisture of the soil in a dry season (when there is little danger of rot, and in a wet season it helps to keep the ground from becoming wet and soggy. Ridging the rows holds up the vines from the ground, and thus aids in a quicker evaporation of moisture from the foliage and ground, and in so doing aids in retarding the spread of the blight. It also covers the tubers deeper in the soil, and so protects them better from the blight spores that fall from the leaves. When spraying is practiced it also makes this operation easier. The objection to ridging is that in a dry season it may cause the plants to suffer for lack of moisture.

By far the most satisfactory type of spraying outfit for thoroughness of work is a two-wheeled cart, of sufficient reach to straddle two rows of potatoes, which carries an ordinary barrel pump and a man to pump and drive. Two men follow the cart, each using a twenty-five-foot hose with a single nozzle, and they each spray three rows without moving from the row, in which they travel backward. The man drives the length of the hose and the men spray their rows up to the cart, which then moves on again. In this way the ground can be gone over fairly quickly, and the spraying can be done as thoroughly as desired. Two nozzles to a hose seem to be a little better than one.

Another apparatus is a type often used. In this case the stationary nozzles are attached to the end of an ordinary cart carrying a barrel pump, and the pumping is done by hand. This, too, has some of the objections of the geared machines. By very slow driving, however, more spray can be placed on the vines, but because of the stationary nozzles it will not be done very thoroughly or evenly. In this particular apparatus better work would have been done if the pump had been stronger. It was not powerful enough to readily supply the eight nozzles used.

The results of spraying with Bordeaux mixture vary with different soils, but depend largely on the thoroughness of the treatments and their application at the proper time. It is much easier to secure an increased yield of potatoes from spraying than it is to prevent rot in these afterward. This increased yield varies from almost nothing to sometimes over 100 per cent, and the rot of the tubers is usually less in the sprayed than in the unsprayed fields. An average gain of fifteen to twenty per cent, should be had in order to pay for the extra cost and trouble of spraying; any gain above that is profit.—G. P. Clinton, Connecticut Experiment Station, New Haven.

A Short Sporty Career. For many years a certain doctor practiced medicine in a little country town in Wyandotte County. He was careless of his dress. Half the time, perhaps, his socks were not mated. Finally the doctor moved his family to Kansas City, Kan., and began to spruce up. He insisted on wearing socks that were mated. This made his wife suspicious. She thought he was getting sporty. The doctor has moved back to the country.—Kansas City Journal.

The Farm

Fountains For Fowls. The water fountains, in regulation form, or the pans used as substitutes which are porcelain-lined, are expensive, but they are easily cleaned and last for a long time. If one feels these are too expensive, then the agate ones should be bought, but tin vessels should never be used. The cheap agate pans may be used, and, with care, will go through one season in good shape. It is a good plan to empty the water from each vessel in the early morning and then with a stiff brush wash it out with scalding water; then stand it where the sun will shine on it for a while. Twice or three times weekly a strong mixture of carbolic acid and water should be used to wash out each vessel.

See that the water given fowls is absolutely clean and that it is given fresh three or four times during the day in summer. A small lump of charcoal in the bottom of each vessel will assist in keeping the water pure, but there is nothing which will quite take the place of scalding water with the rays of the sun to assist in purification.—Indianapolis News.

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GOOD ROADS

The Good Roads Proposition. The HE press of the country in all directions is urging attention to the question of national aid to good roads. The proposition as embodied in the Brownlow-Lattimer bills has now been under discussion long enough to be well understood, and the demand for its adoption as a national policy is growing in every quarter. The first of these bills was introduced in the House by Hon. W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and the other in the Senate by Hon. A. C. Latimer, of South Carolina. The bills are practically the same, both seeking to bring in the United States as a co-operative factor in the systematic construction and improvement of the highways, the Government to supply a sum equal to the sum any State will supply up to the maximum provided for. In a speech in Congress on his bill Representative Brownlow declared that a general plan of construction would have to be resorted to in order to fairly distribute the burden of taxation necessary to adequately improve the highways, and added this forecast point: "So long as we pursue the original method of taxation the entire burden of cost for highway improvement falls upon the owners of agricultural lands and the persons living in the rural districts. When the great mass of the people lived in the rural districts this was a just and equitable distribution of taxes for such purposes, but with the changed conditions of the present day, when one-half of the people live in cities, and much more than one-half of the wealth is concentrated in these cities and in the corporations that are so powerful at the present time, it is absolutely necessary that some means should be devised whereby the revenues requisite for the great improvement that is called for should be derived from all of the people and resources of the country as nearly as possible, and not rest heavily upon the farming classes, who are the immediate losers by every failure of crops and sufferers by every decline in price of agricultural products."

About one-third of our people bear the total cost of the construction and improvement of the common roads. They are the people of the country districts, who constitute the mud-sill upon which is built the political and industrial development which is our boast. To them, in a larger degree than any other class, we owe the magnitude of the position to which we have attained along all lines. Upon them the heavy hand of taxation falls relentlessly. They never dodge the tax gatherer, but bear the largest proportion of the burdens of government, and receive the smallest of its benefits. It is an unjust and unequal distribution of the burdens and benefits of government, and it is to correct it, to measure these inequalities and hardships that the bills under discussion are being urged by the people everywhere.

The Road. A road is like a work of art—it invites the imagination. In this I contend that it is an educator of no mean worth. It promises a healthy interest in the brain, and scraps of wisdom may be found scattered along the way for those who will to pick up. There are many kinds of roads as there are many kinds of books, each sort filling its place. The grand turnpike, with its fine estates, speaking of wealth; the country byways hinting modest contentment and ease; the toll road, with its gate and its wayside inn for travelers; the river road, following the stream, now giving glimpses of the broad sweep and now but sparse of light through the foliage as the trees obstruct the view. There is the hilly road where one loses the view of the highway ahead as it dips down into a valley, only to rise with a narrow gauge on a further hill, and the wood road with its frequent paths and trails. One of the strongest lures is the road built at a time when it was easier to go around or over a hill than through it; better to find a safe ford than to plunge anywhere into the stream or build a bridge. The highway which goes straight from one point to another is a scientist and not a poet. It may be a fine servant, but as a friend and companion give me the meandering road, with its constant surprises, its up hill and down dale, its sunshine and shadow. One which may be seen a mile ahead may be a fine speedway, but it is not capable of rousing the imagination.—Walter K. Stone, in Recreation.

The City Might Profit. Oneida county has unanimously approved the issue of \$50,000,000 bonds for improving the country thoroughfares. The State meets the county half way, and all the highroads are promptly improved. As New York is located in counties, we are free to take advantage of the same law. There are roads within the city limits that need repairing quite as much as the worst mud-holes in the Adirondacks.—Town Topics.

Bad Road Building. An exchange puts it this way: There ought to be a law to stop for building highways. This idea that the outer edge of a highway—soil, dirt and stones—all should be thrown into the center of the road, ought to entitle the people who do it to ninety days in jail.

The Tyranny of Fashion. "I have just come home, and all the fashions seem so queer." So remarked Mrs. Archibald Little, authoress and traveler, to the Society of American Women in London yesterday. "When," the speaker added, "I saw that every woman's dress opened up behind, it seemed to me that another worry had been added to life, even to that of poor man. Can't we women look beautiful in dresses that open in front? And must our hats all require three pins or more, and must they always be set askew?" Mrs. Little appealed to American women as leaders of fashion to consider whether current feminine attire was calculated to impress the beholder with respect.—London Telegraph.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.

Frank B. Wickersham, grand regent of Royal Arcanum, has named this committee to represent Pennsylvania's plans for new rates to the Supreme Council at Put-in-Bay: S. W. Thompson, Carlisle; W. B. Bales, Bethlehem; F. T. McCollom, Oil City; William Wilhelm, Pottsville, and V. W. Quigel, Williamsport.

George H. Thompson, city passenger agent of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, aged 33, died of pneumonia after an illness of but a few days.

While dusting the furniture in the parlor at her home in Hellertown, Mrs. Benjamin Bergstresser was stricken with heart disease and fell dead.

Miss Annie Swanger, a prepossessing young resident of North Wales, has disappeared, and fears are entertained that harm has befallen her.

Sylvester Lentz, a glass blower, of Beaver Falls, started out to hunt ground hogs. Two of his children accompanied him. After hitting the children from the carriage Lentz reached for his shotgun, but as he pulled it toward him the trigger struck the wheel and it was discharged, the contents entering his left side, just below the heart. He was instantly killed. Lentz was 54 years old and survived by his wife and twelve children.

Work on the Franklin and Clearfield Railroad was begun by the Miller Construction Company, of Lock Haven, which has the contract for thirty-one miles of the line.

Nine-year-old Mary Rodick, of Scranton, will likely die as the result of her injuries alleged to have been inflicted by a woman who lives near by. The child was received at the West Side Hospital with a three-pronged table fork protruding from her head, where it is alleged it was thrust by the woman, as a result of a children's quarrel. The fork pierced the skull. The police have not been able to find the one accused.

By a deal completed within the last few days, 3000 acres of coal lands, said to be the richest in the bituminous regions, have been bought by J. M. Mitchell and Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphia, through the Kennedy Coal and Coke Co., at Thomas Mills, ten miles from Johnstown. In this tract there are 3000 acres, and the price paid by the purchasers was \$600,000. J. Blair Kennerly, of Philadelphia, and others have purchased the property of the Valley Stone and Coal Co., of Johnstown, dealers in coal. The latter tract comprises 800 acres and brought \$450,000.

Morris Kaufman, aged 21 years, of Pittsburgh, fell down an elevator shaft and was killed at the new Capitol, where he was employed as a tin roofer.

The York County Executive Committee of the Prohibition party was reorganized with these members: Rev. H. H. Trumppeller, William Gemmill, Wm. Patrick, Rev. Charles D. Parker, H. A. Johnson, Ada V. Snyder, H. J. Buttorff, Rev. Charles Swearing, Edward Darone, Rev. J. L. Grim, Rev. A. Williams and J. S. Billet. W. M. Manifold is chairman.

Prof. Walter E. Dengler, who has been principal of the High School in Kennett Square for the past seven years, has resigned to accept a position as teacher of English in a Philadelphia school.

Prof. J. E. Sones, a one-time principal of the Pinegrove High School, and later assistant to the principal in the Schwab School, Weatherly, has been elected principal of the Cresco schools.

Judge A. W. Ehrwood has handed down a decree declaring a nuisance the large fertilizing plant operated by Daniel Levan, at Hebron, and ordering its abatement by August 28. The American Iron and Steel Company, who maintain dwelling houses for their men in that vicinity, brought the suit, and over 200 witnesses were heard. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

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A cow belonging to John C. Walter, of Biglerville, died under such peculiar circumstances that a post-mortem examination was made by a veterinarian. The autopsy revealed the fact that the animal had swallowed a piece of fence wire about 8 inches in length, which had pierced the heart.

During a storm the barn of John Krummel, at Camdensis, was struck by lightning and destroyed by the fire. Four horses were killed.

Stanley Frantz, son of Chester Frantz, principal of the Catawissa public schools, and Miss Mabel Koch, daughter of John Koch, of the same place, have announced that they were married in the Little Church Around the Corner in New York city, while they both were attending an excursion to that city some time ago. Their reason for this, it is said, was because they feared their parents' objections.

Paul L. Lenge, of Reading, has bought of James Mellen, of Philadelphia, and George W. Corder, of North-east, Md., 1000 acres of timber rights in Cecil County. The timber will be cut into 100,000 railroad ties, 10,000 telegraph poles, 5,000,000 feet of white and chestnut oak, and an immense amount of pulp wood, tan bark, etc.

Samuel Powell, one of the men injured in the terrific explosion at the Treadwell works, Lebanon, died at the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was 26 years old and is survived by a wife and child. Cyrus Miller, injured at the same time, cannot recover, but it is expected that the lives of the other injured men will be saved.

Reports from various parts of Clarion county all indicate that the crops will be the heaviest for several years, with the exception of the apple crop, which is a failure.

Falling from a wagon, Jonas H. Oyler, of Bendsville, was injured on his arm and blood poison developed, causing his death.

A severe electrical storm played havoc throughout Lehigh County, uprooting trees and striking barns at several places. The lightning set fire to the timberland along the Lehigh Mountains, near Merittstown.

Miss Augusta Schrott, of Doylestown, while picnicking with a party of friends, jumped into the Neshaminy, in which she was fishing, and following the bobbing of the cork attached to the pole, which had been broken, succeeded in landing a carp weighing 10 pounds.

The potato crop in Media will be small. Farmers who have had their patches say that the crop will not be half as large as last year.

William Lewis, aged 8 years, was drowned in the Conodoguinet Creek at Carlisle. He was standing on the banks and the high water washed him away.

THE TURN OF LIFE

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases—Intelligent Women Prepare for It. Two Relate their Experience.

The "change of life" is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason.

Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a drugged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active—and with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, head-aches, backaches, dizziness, palpitation, irregularities, constipation, weakness and incontinence, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in which woman's great change may be expected.

These symptoms are all just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance and the cry should be heeded in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life. It invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried thousands of women safely through this crisis.

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and she will be furnished absolutely free of charge.

Read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the change of life. My stomach was badly swollen; my stomach was sore; I had dizzy spells; headache, and was very nervous.

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The "change of life" is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason.

Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a drugged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active—and with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, head-aches, backaches, dizziness, palpitation, irregularities, constipation, weakness and incontinence, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in which woman's great change may be expected.

These symptoms are all just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance and the cry should be heeded in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life. It invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried thousands of women safely through this crisis.

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and she will be furnished absolutely free of charge.

Read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the change of life. My stomach was badly swollen; my stomach was sore; I had dizzy spells; headache, and was very nervous.

The York County Executive Committee of the Prohibition party was reorganized with these members: Rev. H. H. Trumppeller, William Gemmill, Wm. Patrick, Rev. Charles D. Parker, H. A. Johnson, Ada V. Snyder, H. J. Buttorff, Rev. Charles Swearing, Edward Darone, Rev. J. L. Grim, Rev. A. Williams and J. S. Billet. W. M. Manifold is chairman.

Prof. Walter E. Dengler, who has been principal of the High School in Kennett Square for the past seven years, has resigned to accept a position as teacher of English in a Philadelphia school.

Prof. J. E. Sones, a one-time principal of the Pinegrove High School, and later assistant to the principal in the Schwab School, Weatherly, has been elected principal of the Cresco schools.

Judge A. W. Ehrwood has handed down a decree declaring a nuisance the large fertilizing plant operated by Daniel Levan, at Hebron, and ordering its abatement by August 28. The American Iron and Steel Company, who maintain dwelling houses for their men in that vicinity, brought the suit, and over 200 witnesses were heard. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Fred R. Bartles, supervisor of the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central Railroad, has tendered his resignation and will go to Panama as assistant engineer. Mr. Bartles is a native of Williamsport and a graduate of Lehigh University.

A cow belonging to John C. Walter, of Biglerville, died under such peculiar circumstances that a post-mortem examination was made by a veterinarian. The autopsy revealed the fact that the animal had swallowed a piece of fence wire about 8 inches in length, which had pierced the heart.

During a storm the barn of John Krummel, at Camdensis, was struck by lightning and destroyed by the fire. Four horses were killed.

Stanley Frantz, son of Chester Frantz, principal of the Catawissa public schools, and Miss Mabel Koch, daughter of John Koch, of the same place, have announced that they were married in the Little Church Around the Corner in New York city, while they both were attending an excursion to that city some time ago. Their reason for this, it is said, was because they feared their parents' objections.